

## EAST Search History

Re f #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Defau lt Opera tor	Plur als	Time Stamp
L1	373	(548/316.4).CCLS.	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR ; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2007/06/24 13:29
L2	798	(548/311.1).CCLS.	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR ; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	OFF	2007/06/24 13:30
L3	138	l1 and urea	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR ; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	ON	2007/06/24 13:30

## EAST Search History

L4	196	I2 and urea	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR ; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	ON	2007/06/24 13:30
L5	6	I3 and I4	US-PGP UB; USPAT; USOCR ; EPO; JPO; DERWE NT; IBM_T DB	OR	ON	2007/06/24 13:30

10510439C>

06/24/2007

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NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:35:23 ON 07 AUG 2005

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:35:39 ON 07 AUG 2005

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 5 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 858648-31-4

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 5 AUG 2005 HIGHEST RN 858648-31-4

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

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\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
\* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
\* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now \*  
\* available and contains the CA role and document type information. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10510439.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

SAEED

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06/24/2007

=> d  
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS  
L1 STR  
/ Structure 1 in file .gra /

Structure.attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1  
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:36:03 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 13197 TO ITERATE

15.2% PROCESSED 2000 ITERATIONS 50 ANSWERS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 257059 TO 270821  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 14023 TO 17385

L2 50 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 full  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 15:36:11 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 263453 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 263453 ITERATIONS 14413 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.03

L3 14413 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
FULL ESTIMATED COST

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
	161.33	161.54

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:36:21 ON 07 AUG 2005  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 7 Aug 2005 VOL 143 ISS 7  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Aug 2005 (20050805/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

10510439C>

06/24/2007

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l3 and ephedrine

23578 L3

8893 EPHEDRINE

271 EPHEDRINES

8933 EPHEDRINE

(EPHEDRINE OR EPHEDRINES)

L4 50 L3 AND EPHEDRINE

=> s l4 and urea

201500 UREA

9216 UREAS

204295 UREA

(UREA OR UREAS)

L5 15 L4 AND UREA

=> d ibib abs hitstr tot

10510439C&gt;

06/24/2007

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:780544 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:301421  
TITLE: Improved bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs  
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Ruey J.; Van Scott, Eugene J.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004080468	A1	20040923	WO 2004-US6699	20040305
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2004214215	A1	20041028	US 2004-792273	20040304
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-452557P	P 20030307
			US 2004-792273	A 20040304

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:301421  
AB Embodiments of the invention relate to a composition, a process of making the composition, and to the use of the composition. The comps. include a mol. complex formed between an alkaline pharmaceutical and at least one selected from a hydroxyacid, a polyhydroxy acid, a related acid, a lactone, or combinations thereof. The comps. provide improved bioavailability and improved delivery of the drug into the cutaneous tissues. For example, diphenhydramine hydrochloride 29 g (0.1 mol) was dissolved in water (50 mL) and 5N sodium hydroxide (20 mL) was slowly added to generate diphenhydramine as a free base as shown by the formation of oily ppts. and the change from pH 5.5 to 9.4. Gluconolactone 18 g (0.1 mol) was added to form a mol. complex between the diphenhydramine free base and gluconic acid/gluconolactone as shown by the disappearance of the oily ppts. and the change from pH 9.4 to 7.4. The solution thus obtained contained 0.1 mol diphenhydramine in mol. complex with 0.1 mol gluconic acid/gluconolactone. This concentrated stock solution was used for various forms of topical formulations

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:918401 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:307763  
TITLE: Method for the production of chiral imidazolidin-2-ones via the cyclocondensation of aminoalcohols with urea  
INVENTOR(S): Ernst, Hansgeorg; Koppenhoefer, Juergen; Klein, Daniela  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003084933	A2	20031016	WO 2003-EP3615	20030408
WO 2003084933	A3	20040311		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
DE 10215845	A1	20031023	DE 2002-10215845	20020411
EP 1497267	A2	20050119	EP 2003-722413	20030408
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
US 2005165078	A1	20050728	US 2003-510439	20030408
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10215845	A 20020411
			WO 2003-EP3615	W 20030408

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:307763; MARPAT 139:307763  
GI

/ Structure 3 in file .gra /

AB Chiral imidazolidin-2-ones [I; R1 = C1-8 alkyl, cyclohexyl, (un)substituted Ph, (un)substituted naphthyl; R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, cyclohexyl, Ph, or a (un)substituted phenylalkyl; R3 = alkyl, alkenyl, cyclohexyl, (un)substituted phenyl] are prepared in high yield by reacting an aminoalc. HOCH(R1)CH(R2)NHR3 [e.g., (1S,2R)-ephedrine] or an aminoalc. salt with urea in the presence of a non-volatile ammonium salt [e.g., ammonium sulfate], with the cyclocondensation reaction being carried out in the presence of an aprotic, polar organic solvent [e.g., NMP].  
IT 92841-65-1P 112791-04-5P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

SAEED

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)  
including oil-in-water creams, lotions, gels and solns.  
IT 106516-24-9 CAPLUS  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(Improved bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs using hydroxy acids)  
RN 106516-24-9 CAPLUS  
CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1-(2-[4-[5-chloro-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-1-piperidinyl]ethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

/ Structure 2 in file .gra /

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)  
(Method for the prodn. of chiral imidazolidin-2-ones via the cyclocondensation of aminoalcs. with urea)  
RN 92841-65-1 CAPLUS  
CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).  
/ Structure 4 in file .gra /  
RN 112791-04-5 CAPLUS  
CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4S,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).  
/ Structure 5 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STM  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:832746 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:352492  
 TITLE: Copper-catalyzed formation of carbon-heteroatom and carbon-carbon bonds by arylation and vinylation of amines, amides, hydrazides, heterocycles, alcohols, enolates, and malonates, using aryl, heteroaryl, and vinyl halides and analogs  
 INVENTOR(S): Buchwald, Stephen L.; Klapers, Artia; Antilla, Jon C.;  
 Job, Gabriel E.; Wolter, Martina; Kwong, Fuk Y.; Nordmann, Gero; Hennessy, Edward J.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 306 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002085838	A1	20021031	WO 2002-US12785	20020424
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
CA 2445159	AA	20021031	CA 2002-2445159	20020424
US 2003065187	A1	20030403	US 2002-128981	20020424
US 6759554	B2	20040706		
EP 1390340	A1	20040225	EP 2002-728925	20020424
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
CN 1518534	A	20040804	CN 2002-812587	20020424
JP 2004536798	T2	20041209	JP 2002-583366	20020424
US 2004019216	A1	20040129	US 2003-435719	20030508
US 6867298	B2	20050315		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:  
 US 2001-286268P P 20010424  
 US 2001-348014P P 20011024  
 US 2001-344208P P 20011221  
 US 2002-128981 A3 20020424  
 WO 2002-US12785 W 20020424  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:352492; MARPAT 137:352492  
 GI

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STM (Continued)  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50628 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:117537  
 TITLE: Process of making imidazolidin-2-one derivatives  
 INVENTOR(S): Pridgen, London N.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SmithKline Beecham Corporation, USA; Pridgen, Karen  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

/ Structure 7 in file .gra /

IT 120-93-4, 2-Imidazolidone  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (arylation substrate; inexpensive copper-catalyzed arylation and vinylation of amines, amides, heterocycles, alcs., and enolates, using aryl, heteroaryl, and vinyl halides and analogs)  
 RN 120-93-4 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

/ Structure 8 in file .gra /

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
 FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STM (Continued)  
 / Structure 6 in file .gra /

AB The invention relates to copper-catalyzed carbon-heteroatom and carbon-carbon bond-forming methods. More specifically, it relates to the arylation, heteroarylation, and vinylation of compounds with nucleophilic N, O, and C atoms, by aryl and vinyl halides and sulfonates, using various Cu-based catalysts and suitable ligands. The methods provide an inexpensive alternative to corresponding palladium-catalyzed reactions. Thus, the invention includes copper-catalyzed methods of forming a carbon-nitrogen bond between the nitrogen atom of an amide or amine moiety and the activated carbon of an aryl, heteroaryl, or vinyl halide or sulfonate. The invention provides similar copper-catalyzed reactions of acyl hydrazides (i.e., hydrazides). The invention further relates to copper-catalyzed arylation and vinylation of nitrogen-containing heteroatoms, e.g., indole, pyrazole, and indazole, at nitrogen. Similarly, the invention provides copper-catalyzed arylation and vinylation of alcs. at the oxygen atom. Finally, the invention provides copper-catalyzed methods of forming a carbon-carbon bond between reactants with nucleophilic carbon atoms, e.g., an enolate or malonate anion, and the activated carbon of the aryl, heteroaryl, or vinyl halides or sulfonates. Importantly, all of the invention methods are relatively inexpensive to practice due to the low cost of the copper catalysts. For example, a claimed method for amines, amides, and hydrazides involves reaction of halides and sulfonates 2-X [X = (un)substituted aryl, heteroaryl, or alkenyl; X = iodo, Br, Cl, alkylsulfonate, arylsulfonate] with amines and derivs. R-NH-R' [R = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, formyl, acyl, alkoxy-carbonyl, aryloxy-carbonyl, acylamino, etc.; R' = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, (hetero)aralkyl, (hetero)aryl, formyl, acyl, amino, or amidino; with proviso] in the presence of a copper atom or ion and a ligand in the presence of a Bronsted base, yielding a corresponding arylated or vinylated product 2-NRR'. Thus, arylation of benzamide with allyl 4-iodobenzoate in dioxane solvent in the presence of CuI (catalyst), trans-1,2-cyclohexanediamine (ligand), and K3PO4 (base), at 110° in a resealable Schlenk tube, gave the expected product I in 91% yield. Similarly, 2-pyrrolidinone was N-heteroarylated by 2-iodothiophene under the same conditions to give II in quant. yield. Indole was N-arylated by 4-bromotoluene to give III in 95% yield. A similar reaction of (E)-2-undecen-1-ol with (E)-1-iodo-1-decene using CuI, 3,4,7,8-tetramethyl-1,10-phenanthroline, and Ca2CO3 in PhMe at 80°, gave 68% (E,E)-1-(dec-1-enyloxy)undec-2-ene. 14599-72-5P, N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-imidazolidone  
 IT RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (arylation product and arylation substrate; inexpensive copper-catalyzed arylation and vinylation of amines, amides,

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STM  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50628 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:117537  
 TITLE: Process of making imidazolidin-2-one derivatives  
 INVENTOR(S): Pridgen, London N.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SmithKline Beecham Corporation, USA; Pridgen, Karen  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001004098	A1	20010118	WO 2000-US18691	20000707
W:	AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CO, DE, EE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BU, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1210334	A1	20020605	EP 2000-947137	20000707
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL			
JP 2003504357	T2	20030204	JP 2001-509709	20000707
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-143110P	P 19990709
			WO 2000-US18691	W 20000707

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:117537  
 GI

/ Structure 9 in file .gra /

AB Imidazolidin-2-one derivs., chiral auxiliary intermediates useful in the asym. syntheses of organic compounds, are prepared by the reaction of ephedrine derivs. with urea in the presence of H2NSO3NH4. Thus, heating urea 16.4, H2NSO3NH4 10.35 and L-ephedrine 14.16 kg in 36 L PhMe under N, removing PhMe at 98° and heating the residue for 1.5 h at 175-180° with removal of NH3 gave 10.7 kg crude (4R,5R)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenylimidazolidin-2-one (I) m. 174-5° (from MeCN/H2O 93:7), [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -96.3° (c 1.0, CH2Cl2); [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -46° (c 1.0, MeOH).  
 IT 112791-04-5  
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)  
 (process of making imidazolidin-2-one enantiomer from D-ephedrine and urea and ammonium sulfamate)  
 RN 112791-04-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4S,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).  
 / Structure 10 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)  
IT 92841-65-1P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(process of making imidazolidin-2-one enantiomer from L-  
ephedrine and urea and ammonium sulfamate)  
RN 92841-65-1 CAPLUS  
CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

/ Structure 11 in file .gra /

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:259972 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:293042  
TITLE: Encapsulation of sensitive liquid components into a  
matrix to obtain discrete shelf-stable particles  
INVENTOR(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Mills, Inc., USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000021504	A1	20000420	WO 1999-US20905	19991006
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, HR, NE, SH, TD, TG				
CA 2345815	AA	20000420	CA 1999-2345815	19991006
AU 9963872	A1	20000501	AU 1999-63872	19991006
AU 777977	B2	20041104		
EP 1119345	A1	20010801	EP 1999-951433	19991006
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002527375	T2	20020827	JP 2000-575480	19991006
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-103700P	P 19981009
			US 1998-109696P	P 19981124
			US 1999-233443	A 19990120
			WO 1999-US20905	W 19991006

AB A liquid encapsulant component which contains an active, sensitive encapsulant, such as a live microorganism or an enzyme dissolved or dispersed in a liquid plasticizer is admixed with a plasticizable matrix material. The matrix material is plasticizable by the liquid plasticizer and the encapsulation of the active encapsulant is accomplished at a low temperature and under low shear conditions. The active component is encapsulated and/or embedded in the plasticizable matrix component or material in a continuous process to produce discrete, solid particles. The liquid content of the liquid encapsulant component provides substantially all or completely all of the liquid plasticizer needed to plasticize the matrix component to obtain a formable, extrudable, cuttable, mixture or dough. Removal of liquid plasticizer prior to extrusion is not needed to adjust the viscosity of the mixture for formability. Release of an active

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)  
component from the matrix may be delayed or controlled over time so that the active component is delivered when and where it is needed to perform its intended function. Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive or readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biol., or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix material or encapsulant.  
IT 58-85-5  
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(encapsulation of sensitive liquid components into matrix to obtain discrete shelf-stable particles)  
RN 58-85-5 CAPLUS  
CN 1H-Thieno[3,4-d]imidazole-4-pentanoic acid, hexahydro-2-oxo-, (3aS,4S,6aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

/ Structure 12 in file .gra /

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:784331 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:20747  
TITLE: Surface regeneration of biosensors using a  
combination of solutions based on interaction-specific optimized processes  
INVENTOR(S): Anderason, Karl; Hamalainen, Markku; Malmqvist, Magnus; Roos, Hakan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biacore AB, Swed.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9963333	A1	19991209	WO 1999-SE921	19990531
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6289286	B1	20010911	US 1998-07402	19980529
AU 9946658	A1	19991220	AU 1999-46658	19990531
AU 755181	B2	20021205		
EP 1092607	A1	20010314	EP 1999-930044	19990531
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL, SE, FI				
JP 2002517720	T2	20020618	JP 2000-552490	19990531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-07402	A 19980529
			WO 1999-SE921	W 19990531

AB Surface regeneration of affinity biosensors and characterization of biomols. associated therewith by multivariate technique employing cocktails of regeneration agents to optimize regeneration of biosensor surface and/or characterize biomols. associated therewith. Kita and stock solns. for use in the context of this invention, as well as associated computer algorithms are also disclosed. Stock solns. of regeneration cocktails are prepared and combined. Solns. are acidic, basic, ionic, organic, detergent and chelating agent containing Biosensors for various affinity bindings are regenerated by the method; the affinity reactions are used for optimizing the regeneration process. Immuno-reactions, nucleic acid hybridization, avidin/streptavidin-biotin, hormone-hormone receptor interactions are performed with Biocore instruments and CMS sensor chips.  
IT 58-85-5  
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
(surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination of solns. based on interaction-specific optimized processes)  
RN 58-85-5 CAPLUS  
CN 1H-Thieno[3,4-d]imidazole-4-pentanoic acid, hexahydro-2-oxo-, (3aS,4S,6aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L5 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN (Continued)  
/ Structure 13 in file .gra /  
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:24485 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:182498  
TITLE: 1,3-Heterazolidin-2-ones as starting materials for  
optically active 1,3,2-oxazaborolines and  
1,3,2-diazaboroline derived from ephedrine  
AUTHOR(S): Cruz, Alejandro; Geniz, Erika; Contreras, Rosalinda  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Química, Centro de Investigación y de  
Estudios Avanzados del IPN, A.P., 07000, Mex.  
SOURCE: Tetrahedron: Asymmetry (1998), 9(22), 3991-3996  
CODEN: TASYE3; ISSN: 0957-4166  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 130:182498  
GI

/ Structure 14 in file .gra /

AB Dimethylphenyloxazaboroline I derived from pseudoephedrine and  
trimethylphenyldiazaboroline II derived from ephedrine have been  
prepared from the corresponding oxazolidinone and imidazolidinone.  
Hydrolysis of II afforded the N,N'-dimethylphenylpropylamine III. The  
structures were established from IR, 13C and 1H NMR data. The X-ray  
diffraction anal. of dimethylphenyldiazolidin-2-one IV was performed.  
Isomeric N-monoborane adducts of II were prepared, and their structures  
were deduced from the NMR data.  
IT 112791-04-5P  
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP  
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(Preparation and crystal structure of an optically active  
oxazolidinone  
derived from ephedrine)  
RN 112791-04-5 CAPLUS  
CN 2-imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4S,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

/ Structure 15 in file .gra /

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR  
THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:132037 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:317052  
TITLE: A New Dynamic Resolution Strategy for Asymmetric  
Synthesis  
AUTHOR(S): Caddick, Stephen; Jenkins, Kerry  
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Chemistry, Univ. Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9QJ, UK  
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1996), 37(8), 1301-4  
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB Two different and complementary auxiliary-based dynamic resolution  
processes  
were developed; the use of crystallization-induced dynamic resolution  
and/or dynamic  
kinetic resolution enables the preparation of either enantiomeric  
product using a  
single chiral auxiliary as illustrated in the preparation of D or  
L-alanine  
derivs. The treatment of  
(4R-cis)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone  
with 2-bromopropionyl chloride gave a mixture of epimers, i.e.,  
[4R-[1(2S\*)4a,5a]]-2-(2-bromo-1-oxopropyl)-1,5-dimethyl-4-  
phenyl-2-oxazolidinone and [4R-[1(2R\*)4a,5a]]-2-(2-bromo-1-  
oxopropyl)-1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-oxazolidinone. Treatment of this  
epimeric mixture with a helide source, e.g. tetrabutylammonium bromide,  
under equilibrating conditions allowed the isolation of  
[4R-[1(2R\*)4a,5a]]-2-(2-bromo-1-oxopropyl)-1,5-dimethyl-4-  
phenyl-2-oxazolidinone in 91% yield (98% enantiomeric excess). The  
equilibration possibly proceeds by a nucleophilic displacement process.  
IT 92841-65-1P, (4R-cis)-1,5-Dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(Preparation of (bromooxopropyl)imidazolidinones via  
crystallization-induced dynamic  
kinetic resolution strategy)  
RN 92841-65-1 CAPLUS  
CN 2-imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)  
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).  
/ Structure 16 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:217432 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:217432  
TITLE: Ephedrine-derived imidazolidin-2-ones. Broad  
utility chiral auxiliaries in asymmetric synthesis  
Drawes, Siegfried E.; Malissar, Dean G. S.; Roos,  
Gregory H. P.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Natal, Pietermaritzburg, 3200, S.  
Afr.  
SOURCE: Chemische Berichte (1993), 126(12), 2663-73  
CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 120:217432  
GI

/ Structure 17 in file .gra /

AB The scope of the readily available (4R,5S)-1,5-dimethyl-4-  
phenylimidazolidin-2-one (I; R = Ph) and its 4-cyclohexyl analog I (R =  
cyclohexyl) as practical, efficient chiral auxiliaries has been  
demonstrated. The enolate chemical of N-acyl derivs. of I exhibits  
features  
which recommend their use in asym. synthesis. The stereoselective  
boron-mediated aldol as well as alkylation and acylation results are  
presented. The steric control benefit derived by conversion of Ph to  
cyclohexyl is highlighted.  
IT 92841-65-1 142061-15-2  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(Preparation as chiral auxiliary in asym. synthesis of acyclic  
systems via  
aldol condensation, alkylation or acylation reactions)  
RN 92841-65-1 CAPLUS  
CN 2-imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)  
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

/ Structure 18 in file .gra /

RN 142061-15-2 CAPLUS  
CN 2-imidazolidinone, 4-cyclohexyl-1,5-dimethyl-, (4R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

/ Structure 19 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:174316 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:174316  
 TITLE: Diastereoselective additions of alkyl-, alkenyl-,  
 aryl- and allylcuprates to chiral unsaturated imides  
 Melnyk, Oleg; Stephan, Elie; Pourcelot, Guy; Cresson,  
 Pierre  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Synth. Org., ENSCP, Paris, 75231, Fr.  
 SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1992), 48(5), 841-50  
 CODEN: TETRA; ISSN: 0040-4020  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: French  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 116:174316  
 GI

/ Structure 20 in file .gra /

AB Some diastereoselective conjugate addns. of cuprates to chiral unsatd.  
 imides I (R = Me, Et, Pr, Ph, 4-MeC6H4) show an impressive  
 stereoselectivity. The chiral (internal auxiliary dependent) group is  
 easily cleaved and recycled. The steric course of these reactions seems  
 quite general and its development synthetically promising.  
 IT 92841-65-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and acylation of)  
 RN 92841-65-1 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

/ Structure 21 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:223259 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:223259  
 TITLE: Significant differences in the structural basis of  
 the  
 induction of sister chromatid exchanges and  
 chromosomal aberrations in Chinese hamster ovary  
 cells  
 AUTHOR(S): Rosenkranz, Herbert S.; Ennever, Fanny K.; Dimayuga,  
 Mario; Klopman, Gilles  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Environ. Health Sci., Case West. Reserve Univ.,  
 Cleveland, OH, USA  
 SOURCE: Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis (1990),  
 16(3),  
 149-77  
 CODEN: EMOUEG; ISSN: 0893-6692  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB The structural basis of the induction of sister chromatid exchanges (SCE)  
 and chromosomal aberrations (Cvt) in Chinese hamster ovary cells was  
 investigated by the CASE (Computer Automated Structure Evaluation)  
 method.  
 Using the relevant National Toxicol. Program data bases, CASE identified  
 a set of structural determinants responsible for the induction of SCE and  
 another one for Cvt. A comparison between the structural determinants  
 associated with SCE and Cvt revealed an overlap of only 22.6%, while the  
 overlap between SCE and the determinants of mutagenicity in Salmonella is  
 54.5%. Apparently, the structural bases of the two phenomena differ: it  
 is likely that SCE, but not Cvt, involves a significant  
 electrophilic/DNA-damaging component.  
 IT 58-85-5, Biotin  
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (genotoxicity of, computer program for evaluation of)  
 RN 58-85-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 1H-Thieno[3,4-d]imidazole-4-pentanoic acid, hexahydro-2-oxo-,  
 (1aS,4S,6aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

/ Structure 22 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:190602 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:190602  
 TITLE: Synthesis of (R)-(+)- and (S)-(-)- $\alpha$ -damscone by  
 tandem Grignard reaction-enantioselective  
 protonation:  
 evidence for the intermediacy of a chiral complex  
 Fehr, Charles; Galindo, Jose  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Firmenich S. A., Geneva, CH-1211, Switz.  
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1988),  
 110(20), 6909-11  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 109:190602  
 GI

/ Structure 23 in file .gra /

AB The lithium enolate of Me  $\alpha$ -cyclohexanone (I; R, R1 = H, CO2Me) or  
 the related ketene reacts with H2C:CHCH2MgCl to afford regio- and  
 diastereoselectively a ketone enolate II which is then protonated with  
 high enantioselectivity (up to 84% ee) by judicious choice of the proton  
 source (an ephedrine derivative). A prerequisite for high  
 enantioselectivity involves the formation of a mixed Li, Mg-complex  
 between the enolate and a chiral alkoxide. Protonation of this complex  
 with tert-Bu alc. is also enantioselective (62% ee). This tandem  
 Grignard  
 reaction-enantioselective protonation has allowed the first synthesis of  
 enantiomerically pure (R)-(+)-I; R = COCH:CHMe, R1 = H) and  
 (S)-(-)- $\alpha$ -damscone (I; R = H, R1 = COCH:CHMe) from a common  
 precursor.  
 IT 92841-65-1 112791-04-5  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (enantioselective protonation by, of cyclohexenylbutanone enolate)  
 (mixed-metal complexation by, prior to enantioselective protonation)  
 RN 92841-65-1 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

/ Structure 24 in file .gra /

RN 112791-04-5 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, (4S,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX  
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

/ Structure 25 in file .gra /

IT 116559-65-0 116559-67-2  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (mixed-metal complexation by, prior to enantioselective protonation)  
 RN 116559-65-0 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, lithium salt, (4S-cis)- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)  
 Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).  
 / Structure 26 in file .gra /  
 RN 116559-67-2 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, lithium salt, (4R-cis)- (9CI)  
 (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

/ Structure 27 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:95657 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:95657  
 TITLE: Separate determination of L-ephedrine and D-w-ephedrine  
 AUTHOR(S): Mikhailova, L. N.; Preobrazhenskaya, M. N.; Kadetskii, G. M.; Sokolov, S. D.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Khim.-Farm. Inst. im. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, USSR  
 SOURCE: Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1975), 9(11), 49-52  
 CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 AB Only small amts. (apprx.100 µg) of L-ephedrine (I) [299-42-3] and D-w-ephedrine (II) [90-82-4] can be separated by thin-layer chromatog. on silica in 7:3:5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH-Me<sub>2</sub>CO. To sep. larger amts. of I and II semiquant., a mixture of them (0.2 g) is reacted with urea [57-13-6] (0.35 g) at 170-5° for 30 min and then at 200-10° for 1 hr. I is converted to (trans)-5-phenyl-3,4-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (III) [58337-41-0] and II to (cis)-5-phenyl-3,4-dimethyl-2-oxazolidinone (IV) [16251-46-0]. The mixture of III and IV is dissolved in 2 ml MeOH and 0.01 ml of the solution is placed on a thin layer of silica and chromatographed with Et<sub>2</sub>O, 7:5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>-Me<sub>2</sub>CO, or 5:2 Me<sub>2</sub>CO-cyclohexane. The R<sub>f</sub> values of III are 0.35, 0.45, and 0.50, resp., and those of IV are 0.60, 0.80, and 0.95, resp.  
 IT 58337-41-0  
 RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)  
 (formation of, from ephedrine, chromatog. determination in relation to)  
 RN 58337-41-0 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-, trans- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 Relative stereochemistry.  
 / Structure 28 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:98887 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:98887  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:17805f-1,17806a  
 TITLE: Electronic interpretation of organic reaction mechanisms. XIX. On the reactivity and conformation of ephedrine  
 AUTHOR(S): Murakami, Masuo; Fukumoto, Tsugio  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Univ., Sakai  
 SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Zasshi (1955), 76, 270-4  
 CODEN: NPKZAZ; ISSN: 0369-5387  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
 AB cf. C.A. 50, 16700h; 51, 11242d. Reaction velocity of (-)-1-chloro-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropane nitrate (I) and dl.-vphl.-1-chloro-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropane nitrate (II) with AgNO<sub>3</sub> was investigated using NH<sub>4</sub>CNS and HNO<sub>3</sub> titration and it was found that there was almost no difference. The reaction velocity of I with alc. KOH was studied and k<sub>2</sub> was found to be 0.92 at -10.8° while II did not react under these conditions and at 25° k<sub>2</sub> was less than half of that of I at -10.8°. Reaction velocity of I at 25° was too fast to measure. Treating 0.22 g. II in 20 cc. EtOH with 40 cc. 1/20N alc. KOH at 25° 3 h. gave 2,N-dimethyl-1-phenylethylenimine (III); picrate, m. 99-100°. I gave polymer on the same treatment. These facts are in line with the chlorination of n-ephedrine (IV) and vphl.-ephedrine (V) and can be attributed to the conformation of I and II, assuming Ph and methylamino groups to be trans, Me and Cl or OH groups to be gauche in the IV system and trans in the V system. In IV systems E2 reaction took place rather than the S<sub>N</sub>2 due to the resonance effect of the Ph group and a styrene derivative was produced, whereas in the V system, if trans elimination took place, Ph and methylamino groups would be in cis position, and thus III was produced as a result of the steric requirement. In the reaction with a ring intermediate, the V system would produce an intermediate with Ph and methylamino groups in cis position and in the V system trans. Thus, the very reactive CNBr gave stereoisomers of 3,4-dimethyl-2-imino-5-phenyloxazolidine from both IV and V systems, which was confirmed by IR analyses, while less reactive urea gave 3,4-dimethyl-5-phenylimidazolidine from IV and 3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyloxazolidine from V. Acyl migration in N-acetylephephrine (VI) and vphl.-N-acetylephephrine (VII) was also studied and it was found that the reaction velocity of VI is about 10 times faster than that of VII. This can be explained from assumption that, due to the steric hindrance of Ph and methylamino groups in VI, the reaction proceeds via an abnormal intermediate. In fact, VI produced both IV acetate and V acetate.  
 IT 103774-40-9, 2-imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl- (preparation of)  
 RN 103774-40-9 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)  
 / Structure 29 in file .gra /

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:19034 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:19034  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:3356a-e  
 TITLE: The conformation of the ephedrines  
 AUTHOR(S): Close, W. J.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Abbott Labs., N. Chicago  
 SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1950), 15, 1131-4  
 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 45:19034  
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.  
 AB The conformation of the ephedrine mol. is not yet settled. From the differences in reactivity of ephedrine (I) and pseudoephedrine (II) derivs., Fodor, et al. (C.A. 43, 6999d), concluded that there is some restricted rotation about the bond between the C atoms bearing the OH and the NHMe group, resp. This seems to indicate that the OH and NHMe groups are relatively distant in I and relatively close in II.  
 II. Freudenberg (C.A. 26, 974; 27, 6109.9) and Welch (C.A. 44, 5830.9) deny the existence of any restricted rotation. W. explains his results on the basis of the differences in the spatial arrangements of the groups in the diastereomers and concludes that the Ph and Me groups in I and II tend to orient themselves trans to each other. The viewpoints of Fodor and W. can be made consistent by assigning the conformations shown by III for (-)-I and IV for (+)-II, which preserves the relative configurations established for these mols. Further support for the above conformations is given by the preparation of 2-oxazolidones from I and II. Heating 40 g. dl.-I.HCl and 36 g. urea 0.5 hr. at 170-5° and 1 hr. at 200-10°, treating the mixture with H<sub>2</sub>O, and washing the precipitate with 5% HCl give 48% 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl-2-imidazolidone, MeN.CO.NH.CHPh.CHMe (V), m. 144.5-5°. Distillation of the oily residue from the mother liquors gives a mixture, b<sub>14</sub> 202-4°, containing substantial amts. of the oxazolidone. In the same way, 20.2 g. II.HCl and urea give 73% 3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolidone, MeN.CO.O.CHPh.CHMe (VI), m. 50-1°, and dl.-norephedrine-HCl and urea give 62% 4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolidone, m. 146-6.5°. The results indicate that I = (-)-I corresponds to V and therefore to III, and (+)-II to VI and therefore to IV.  
 IT 103774-40-9, 2-imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl- (preparation of)  
 RN 103774-40-9 CAPLUS  
 CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 1,5-dimethyl-4-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

/ Structure 30 in file .gra /

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LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

79.23

240.77

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

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